

SALT LAKE'S STOCK YARDS.

A Big Business Enterprise of the Present Year.

A SIGNAL SUCCESS.

The Number and Kind of Animals Handled.

One of the Most Important of all the Elements in Carrying on a Great Community.

The Union Stock Yards company is one of the new corporations that came into existence during the year 1892.

This company commenced actual business the 1st of June of the present year. It is an enterprise that in all other cities and localities represents one of the most important of all elements in the carrying on of a great community.

In Salt Lake city there was doubt expressed at first as to whether this community could support a stock yards enterprise, but the past six months have demonstrated beyond a doubt that there is not only a place for such a business, but that Salt Lake city will be one of the leading points in the best markets for live stock in the West. The Stock Yards company of necessity will prosper accordingly.

BUSINESS OF THE YEAR.

A rough outline of the business done by the company shows that they have handled 14,313 cattle, 310 hogs, 15,711 sheep, and 2,005 horses. Taking these various items of business individually shows 8,000 cattle more than the actual consumption of Salt Lake city passed through the yards, either being fed while in transit or loaded at this point for points in other states. A great many of these cattle were driven in from the surrounding ranches; many were shipped here locally from various stations on the different railroads, to be rebilled to the Missouri river or Chicago. The class of cattle handled were principally what are known as the range cattle. A large number of cattle were handled in and out of Nevada passing from the different ranges, Salt Lake city being the feeding point while in transit. The sheep business will accept the same explanation as given to the cattle.

As regards the hogs, it can be said that this branch of the business marks a new era and a new industry in the territory of Utah and surrounding states contributory to this city. It is safe to say that prior to this year hardly a single carload of live hogs was ever received in Salt Lake City, that business being carried on in a very limited manner and in some years there being no output at all. In instances where hogs were raised, the ranchmen and farmers would slaughter them and dress them on their places and ship them by express already dressed to this city. The number of hogs received in this way was very limited. The change in the hog business of Utah has been brought about by two things: first, by the creation of the stock yards and an open market for the sale of livestock; and, second, by the large increase in capacity made by the slaughtering companies of this city, of which the Utah Slaughterhouse company is leader.

Prior to this year it can be said of the horse business that there was no such thing. The handling of over two thousand horses in six months from the Salt Lake City market shows a growth and enterprise which is surprising to those who promoted the most for the yards. It has been brought about by a systematic effort and through the aid, largely, of the Kansas City Stock Yards company. The horses handled were principally of the class which is made up of what is called the common range horse, weighing on an average of from nine to ten hundred pounds, and being shipped to various points in Kansas, Nebraska and Missouri, where they were broken and afterwards shipped to the southern states, that is, a large portion of them were so handled.

There is not much future nowadays for the horseman who handles this common class of horse, as they are deteriorating very rapidly and the prices are falling so much and so fast that it is almost impossible to get out anything like even. It is probably this feature that has made the receipts of the Salt Lake yards so large, many of the ranchmen pressing their stock to market to cash them for what ever they could. The prices of horses this year have been lower than ever before known, dropping nearly 30 per cent. in twelve months. In the year 1893 the owners of such stock may look for a similar fall in price and so on until the range horse or common unbroken horse as it is called will be absolutely valueless.

The purpose of the stock yards company is to give to the owners of marketable live stock of any kind or class a place where they can bring their cattle to sell, trade or handle in any way. To be ready to take care of the business that may come, the stock yards company have put in a plant in which they can handle 250 carloads of live stock at a time. The yards are so built that fifteen cars of stock can be unloaded at one time, the chutes being built on a level with the yards, and no dangerous inclines in which the cattle might damage themselves. The scales of the company are of the Fairbanks make and will weigh sixty cattle at once. The water supply comes from the mountains under a natural pressure of thirty pounds to the square inch, through a 4-inch iron pipe

laid at great expense, and is inexhaustible.

THE YARDS A SURPRISE.

The yards have been the occasion of very considerable surprise to the visitors from local territory. Many people not dreaming that there was a plant of such magnitude in existence or that they could find at any point west of the Missouri river, arrangements and conveniences to such an extent as have been put in here. It is quite a pleasant surprise for the stockman who brings a train of cattle to Salt Lake to have his stock unloaded, say in ten minutes without any effort on his own part, and when it is necessary to weigh them, to find that he can weigh, say 10, in ten minutes more and get a certificate of weight which is absolutely correct. A great many people in shipping here to local market have been in the habit of weighing their cattle immediately on arrival, without giving them an opportunity to feed or rest. The rules of the yard here are such that shippers of cattle, unless they otherwise contract, are privileged to feed their cattle, rest and weigh them in the yards, prior to being sold. This gives benefit to the owner inasmuch that he gets paid for the natural weight of his cattle—that is, a weight similar to what his cattle would average him on the range. This is the rule in all eastern markets and will always be observed at the Salt Lake yards.

DIRECT TRACKAGE CONNECTIONS.

All railroad lines reaching Salt Lake city have direct trackage connections and facilities with the yards and also a station agent. This enables shippers who come in to transact all their business where their stock is being handled and facilitates the movement of the live stock trains, preventing the many annoying delays which are common at points where such arrangements are not in effect.

The stock yards company have shown themselves of great service to the ranchmen in this territory in another way, which is this: They have created a market for hay of all kinds which heretofore did not exist. This in itself is of great value and gives to the farmer a cash market for an article which heretofore he has been very much of a drag on the market.

The railroad companies have been very kind and considerate and are making such rates to Salt Lake city as will enable parties at distant points throughout the territory to reach the Salt Lake market with their hay crop. It is the opinion of the stock yards management that during the coming year they will use some three hundred carloads of baled hay and possibly more. This means a consumption of 4,500 tons of a Utah production sold at home for cash, and every farmer who reads this article will be pleased no doubt to learn of this new demand. As regards the hogs, too much cannot be said and too much encouragement cannot be given to the raisers of pork. Heretofore a great many carloads of dressed hogs have been shipped into this territory from the Missouri river country. There is no reason whatever why these hogs cannot be produced right in our own country here. Hogs will grow rapidly on lucern and with a little topping of barley or other small grain become a more desirable pork than can be brought from the Missouri river. It is, in very many instances, a money making investment for farmers to feed their hogs on wheat, which converted into five pork is of more value on the market than the wheat itself. Every farmer in the territory who has a little ground and a few acres of grain can well afford to raise a carload or more of hogs and he will find in Salt Lake city a cash market at prices based on the eastern market, less the freight.

The stockyard enterprise is so closely connected with the prosperity of the ranchman and farmer that they can be called almost identical. In the first place, the principal object of the yard company is to offer, as was before stated, a place where a man can sell the live stock he produces. That is possibly the most important feature, but the second valuable element is that the stock yards company, from the very time of its creation, commenced and continues to be a large consumer of the agricultural products of the farmer, such as hay, barley, oats and corn.

From this the intelligent reader will get an idea of the place filled by this new enterprise, started in 1892.

Lamartine married an English lady named Ruth, who, learning that he was poor, offered to share her fortune with him.

Moore got along well with his wife, in spite of his constant flirtations, which, after all, may have been only word deep.

Utah has the finest climate ever enjoyed by mortal man. For distinct reasons; no intense cold; no extreme heat.

Fausta, the wife of Constantine the Great, was so bad that the emperor had her smothered in a hot bath.

The wife of Burns was as affectionate as he was inconstant, and readily forgave all his shortcomings.

Leigh Hunt was happy in his marriage, though his wife was no cook and a very poor housekeeper.

Alexander and Julius Caesar were both accustomed to whip their wives on the slightest provocation.

Badeus had a wife who copied all his references and did for him the mechanical drudgery of a literary life.

The modern health drinking arose from the ancient custom of dedicating cups of wine to divinities.

The Sandwich Islanders become hilarious at the sight of a vegetable resembling the best root.

In the thirteenth century priests and monks were forbidden to drink at places where wine was sold.

Wine has been made from currants, gooseberries, plums, parsnips, rhubarb and potatoes.

Curacao is made by digesting orange peel in sweetened spirits and flavoring with cinnamon, cloves or mace.

Nero kicked his wife, Poppaea, to death.

KAYSVILLE A BUSY CITY.

A Thriving Town that Will Yet Come to the Front.

NATURE WAS VERY LAVISH.

Real Estate in Fair Demand, but no Boom Wanted.

A Healthy, Happy and Industrious Community with Room for More of the Same Kind—Prospects Excellent.

Situated about midway between the two great commercial cities of Utah, Ogden and Salt Lake City, overshadowed by the towering peaks of the majestic Wasatch range on the east, and fanned from the west by the balmy breezes from the Great Salt Lake, is the beautiful and fertile city of Kaysville, with a population of between 1,800 and 2,000.

When the country in and around Kaysville was formed, nature, with a lavish hand, endowed it with many resources not enjoyed by other parts of the territory. The rich and fertile soil, which needs but the careful hand of husbandry to make it show its bounteous productivity, the beautiful scenery and the healthful invigorating climate make her naturally adapted for a city of homes, which she is destined to become.

The almost inaccessible recesses of the mountains furnish storehouses for immense quantities of snow, which issues forth during the summer months in beautiful streams of sparkling water to gladden the heart of the husbandman and to beautify and revive vegetation.

About two years after the first settlement of the territory two of the new comers, Hector C. Haight and Samuel O. Holmes, started north from Salt Lake City in search of new locations for homes. The favorable appearance of the land surrounding the spot where Kaysville is located attracted their attention and they resolved to make this their home.

The next year, 1850, several other settlers, among them, Edward Phillips, William Kay, Joseph Egbert and others, joined them, and thus was formed the nucleus for the city of Kaysville. Mr. Egbert was one of that noble company of pioneers who left the Missouri and piloted the way across the trackless plains to open up these beautiful and fertile valleys to the commerce of the world, thereby reclaiming a vast amount of valuable country from the savage hands of Indians who infested it. Though he is in his seventy-fourth year, he is still an honored and respected member of our community.

From the time of her first settlement to the present, Kaysville has had a steady growth. No unnatural boom with its destructive relapse has ever marred the pace of her prosperous and contented citizens, but her course has ever been onward and to the front.

Real estate demands a fair though not an exorbitant price, which is steadily advancing. A large amount of business is done, and new business houses are built every year.

SCHOOLS.

The graded free school system is in successful operation, and the county superintendent is untiring in his efforts in the interest of the 2,300 children in the county. Thirty-one teachers are employed, and the school reports to be in a very prosperous condition. In the district comprising Kaysville about three hundred children are attending the district schools and the Presbyterian mission school is also well patronized. Besides these facilities for education the citizens have erected by their united efforts an academy building at a cost of over \$7,000, which is handsomely equipped with school furniture.

PRODUCTS.

Lying a few miles to the north of Kaysville, on what is known as the Sand Ridge, is the finest dry-land wheat-raising district in Utah. About 20,000 acres of land are under cultivation, and at a low estimate an average of 150,000 bushels of wheat are raised annually entirely without irrigation. On irrigated farms wheat crops are large, at times reaching sixty bushels per acre, while oats, barley, corn and potatoes are produced in abundance. The easy facilities for shipment enable the farmers to command the highest market prices for their products, which being of the best quality they are usually able to obtain.

Lucern seed is one of the staple, as well as one of the most profitable, products of the county and over \$10,000 worth has been raised in one year.

Davis county offers advantages far superior to any other location in the territory for the establishment of a canning factory. The natural facilities are here. Fruit of first quality can be and is raised in unlimited abundance, and all that is needed to ensure the success of the industry is some capitalist to establish the factory. At no place is to be found inside the borders of our commonwealth can be seen more adaptable soil, climate and other natural advantages for horticulture and fruit raising than the valley between Salt Lake City and Ogden shows, and the close proximity to the two great railway systems, the Union Pacific and the Rio Grande Western, adds materially to the convenience of transportation, as it would also to the profit such an industry would reap for its projector. We hope soon to see this matter taken up so that proper and profitable use can be made of the immense quantities of fruit which are produced in the county.

In addition to the products enumerated above, the soil has been found to be especially adapted to the raising of sugar beets. Experiments in best raising have been made and they have proven that

those grown in Davis county have saccharine properties in excess of those produced elsewhere in the territory, and we may yet see a factory established within our borders.

The business and dwelling houses of the city are built almost universally of brick, made convenient by the abundance of brick clay in the vicinity. And here we may add that no part of the territory has the raw material for the manufacture of beautiful and durable brick in such inexhaustible abundance as Kaysville. Some of the beautiful edifices of Salt Lake could be built as monuments of the merits of this production, which forms one of the resource of our city.

No extensive mineral deposits have yet been unearthed in our immediate vicinity, though many are firm in the belief that hidden wealth exists in our mountains.

While the locating of mines would greatly promote her growth, it is not absolutely necessary for the advancement of Kaysville. Her future is full of promise. Her citizens own and love their homes, and one thing which will tend to build her up is that all who locate there become bona fide residents working for the good of the city.

Her business houses are all solid establishments, and are headed by men of acknowledged business ability. She has the only bank in the county, and the institution is doing a large business.

She is the only town in the county having the advantage of a municipal government.

The prosperity of the past year coupled with the prospects of the future make Kaysville a desirable and profitable place for home-seekers.

UTAH SUGAR FACTORY.

It is One of the Largest in the United States.

A Short Review of One of Utah's Home Industries—The Men Who Built It.

The Utah Sugar factory, located at Lehi, is one of the largest in the United States. For two years past it has been turning out beet sugar of the best quality. A short review of what led to the establishment of these works will be of interest.

Sugar from sorghum was manufactured in a small way many years ago, and it was then demonstrated that the Utah cane was such as would produce excellent sugar. For years the question of sugar works was agitated, and finally the matter began to assume tangible form by the incorporation of the Utah Sugar Company in 1889. As early as 1888 Arthur Slayner, Elias Morris, Francis Armstrong, Amos Howe and George W. Thatcher were named as a committee with instructions to investigate the possibilities of producing, at a profit, sugar in Utah.

The idea at first was to manufacture it from sorghum and while this in view the committee visited Fort Scott, Kan., and made an exhaustive inspection of the factory there. The result of the visit was a recommendation that the idea of using sorghum be abandoned and beets used instead. The next visit was to the beet sugar plant at Alvarado and Watson, Colo., where they learned that when they reported it was in favor of the beet, because they believed that vegetable could be cultivated in the valleys of Utah with better success than could cane. Experiments proved that the sugar beet grown in Utah was the equal of any known up to the present time, and it was this that decided the building of the factory, which has sprang into existence during the past twelve months. It seemed another hazardous undertaking, it must be admitted, for it involved the outlay of \$500,000 before one pound of sugar could be turned out. The men who doubted the sugar would ever be made; there were those who said that the building would never be completed, even up to the time that the corner stone was laid. But the gentlemen who had gone down deep into their pockets to prove that sugar could be made here at a profit, were not to be deterred from their undertaking. They had not gone into the business with a blind on, but their series of experiments and investigations had convinced them that the end sought could be accomplished.

The work of erecting the factory at Lehi began November 28, 1890, and the corner stone was laid by Wilford Woodruff, president of the Mormon church, December 27, following. The present organization of the company is as follows: President, Elias Morris; vice-president, George Q. Cannon; secretary and treasurer, James E. Jennings; general manager, Thomas R. Cutler; directors, George Q. Cannon, T. R. Cutler, H. J. Grant, Moses Thatcher, Francis Armstrong, James Chipman, James Jack, George M. Cannon, William H. Rowe, John Beck, Spencer Clawson, L. G. Hardy, Elias Morris.

The main building is three stories high, 180 feet long, and has an average width of eighty-four feet. The annex, which contains the boilers, bone black house and lime kiln, is 480 feet long and about forty feet wide. Both of these large buildings are substantially built of brick. There are six beet sheds 500x24 feet, with a capacity for 11,000 tons of beets. The company has erected a boarding house which is 30x85, with an annex 24x60 and furnishes accommodations for fifty people. There are four pulp-sheds, 180 feet long, 24 feet wide and 10 feet deep. The coal bins are 48x250 feet. These figures throw considerable light on the magnitude of the enterprise to the average mind. The water supply of the factory is the lake, fed by natural springs, with a capacity of 4,000,000 gallons in twenty-four hours. Besides this there are eight artesian wells, from sixty to 135 feet deep, which furnish soft, pure water, and have a capacity of 500 gallons a minute.

The first year's run of the factory the output was 1,250,000 pounds. This year it has been nearly doubled.

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